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Susmess Notices

HAS PAID OVER NINETEEN THOUSAND CLAIMS,

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

PARLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. WEEKLY TEIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. All persons leaving town, and travelers during the Summer, can have The Daily Tribune mailed to them for \$1, or including postage, for \$1.30 per month, the address of the paper being changed as often as is wished. The Semi-Weekly Tribune will be sent to any address for three months for \$1, postage paid; and for \$1, exclusive of ocean postage, travelers abroad can have any of the editions of The Tribune mailed to their bankers for the following periods: Daily for one month, Semi-Weekly three months, Weekly six months.

Persons unable to obtain THE TRIBUNE in any the trains, boats, or hotels in which it is usually sold, t confer a favor by informing this office of the circumstances. Advertisements received at up-town offices, 54; W 2d-st., or 308 W. 23d-st.; at the Harlem Office, 2,38 Fourth-ave., between 129th and 130th-sts.; and at the Brocklyn Branch Office, 323 Washington-st., no door to the Post-office, till 8 p. m., at regular rates 323 Washington-st., next

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1874.

The Duke Decazes has declared that only a question of form delays the recognition of the Spanish Republic The German Government has sent two war vessels to Spanish waters. —— A statement by Bazaine in regard to his escape represents his wife and nephew as his

only accomplices. Gen. Sheridan discredits the report of an attack on the Black Hills Expedition. === The Alabama Repubhean Convention met yesterday, but adjourned till today without transacting any business. - The Demoto-day to appoint a time for holding the State Couvention. — The second Saratoga meeting closed yester-day; Reform won the mile and three-quarters race, Fellowcraft the four-mile race, and Bullet the steeple

The Plymouth Investigating Committee held a consultation in regard to their report. - A man beat his wife so severely that she will die. ---- A bar-tender shot a ruffian to death in self-defense. - Gold, 1094. 109], 110. Thermometer, 74°, 93°, 81°.

In reinstating State Treasurer Raines Gov. Dix did an act of simple justice to a worthy public servant whose recovery of health removed the only reason for his suspension from an office to which he was elected by the

Senator Scott and Representative Donley, Pennsylvania Republicans, follow the lead of their State Convention and place themselves on record as opposed to "the third term non-"sense." Senator Scott seems to have made an attempt to get President Grant's opinions on the subject, but reports that he found him "silent and uncommunicative." This may or may not be one of those cases in which silence gives consent.

It appears from the letter of our London correspondent that Sir Edward Thornton will continue to represent the British Government at Washington. Since he was accredited in 1868 he has been charged with various difficult negotiations, and has managed them with great tact, ability, and courtesy. He has made many friends in this country, and his return to Washington will be hailed with unfeigned applause.

Our Paris letter places in a strong light the shortcomings of the French Government in its dealings with the Carlists. The pressure which has apparently been brought to bear upon it might have been anticipated several months ago. A reasonable regard for the dignity of the country should then have led President MacMahon to make at least a show of impartiality in executing the neutrality laws of the country.

One of these days perhaps we shall know exactly what the case against Mr. Beecher is. The accusers, Tilton and Moulton, are now busy upon a fresh elaboration of the charges, and we shall have in consequence one of the most extraordinary inquests ever recorded-a trial in which the prosecution refused to de velop its testimony until the defense was all in, and the principal witness declined to testify until after the verdict had been rendered. These peculiarities have made the case rather difficult to follow, and our readers will doubtless be glad of the assistance of an impartial chronological review of it which we print this

The Office Holder seems to be the most prominent figure in the Alabama Republican Convention now in session in Montgomery. A Revenue Collector calls upon an agent of the Post-Office Department to take the chair, and a Supreme Court Judge is elected President. The active participation of judges in partisan log-rolling is no longer a novelty in the South, but this Judge took a new departure by announcing that he was not the tool of a ring, and solemnly promising not to pack any committee. As the names of Senator Spencer and Judge Busteed appear in the report of the proceedings, some such assurance

may have been necessary to allay the fears of the suspicious.

Our Washington dispatenes report that Senator Thurman shares with many other people the opinion that Gen. Grant is quite willing to accept a third nomination for the Presidency. He does not regret the rejection of the proposed new Constitution of Ohio, and predicts that in the Fall election the Democrats will carry that State by a handsome majority. He expects the Republicans to make unusual efforts to control the next Congress, for the reason that the various independent political movements, of which he speaks with caution and respect, may throw the election of the next President into the hands of the House of Representatives. Senator Thurman's position as a prominent and influential Democrat will command for his opinions attention and careful consideration.

It appears that the Reform party in Michigan so far from being still-born has a good deal of vitality and vigor. The letter printed on the second page of THE TRIBUNE to-day shows that the leaders are earnest and capable, and that they are backed by voters whose hearts are set on good government rather than the promotion of friends or The prospects of the new party. movement will depend materially upon the action of the second Convention of the Reformers, which is to meet on the 9th of September, and not much less upon the Democratic State Convention, which has been called to assemble about the same date. A union of Progressive Democrats and Reform Republicans is the hope of independent citizens and real reformers in Michigan as well as in several other

Kansas must now come in for her share of public sympathy. The grasshopper, which has certainly proved itself a burden to the Western farmer, has invaded her precincts and devastated the western and south-western counties of the State in the systematic way characteristic of this business-like insect. The hordes which have settled down upon this prosperous young Commonwealth are described as being vastly larger and more voracious than those of any former visitation. The picture that is drawn of their ravages, though perhaps hightened by local feeling, is disheartening. There is talk already of a staylaw, and the farmers look forward to a hard Winter. Still the recent proclamation of the Governor, announcing that outside aid would not and need not be asked, leads us to hope that the destruction is not so great as has been supposed, and that at all events the measures of relief which have been already set on foot will prevent any unnecessary suffering.

A TEST QUESTION. Last year the Philadelphia Ring made a determined effort in the nominating Convention at Harrisburg to obtain a place on the Supreme bench for Judge Paxson. He had done them important service; he was commonly supposed to have an extensive knowledge of their secrets; and it was frankly declared in the Republican caucus that certain leaders of the party must procure his nomination in order to save themselves from state prison. There were Republican reformers, however, in the Convention who bitterly opposed this movement, and the fight over Paxson was one of the scandals of the season. The Ring were not strong enough to carry out their plan, though they were able to defeat the first choice of the opposition, Judge Butler; and a compromise was finally made upon Judge Gordon. This year the Ring returned to Harrisburg bolder and more determined than ever, and Judge Paxson was nominated after a hitter but brief contest.

There was some spirited language in the caucus and the Convention, however, just as there was in 1873. Last year we remember at least one of the Republican newspapers in Philadelphia declared that it would not support Judge Paxson if the corrupt politicians of that city succeeded in imposing him upon the people of the State. We are curious to know whether any considerable faction of the party is ready to adopt a similar independent course now. The objections to Judge Paxson were based upon his alleged affiliation with one of the most nefarious Rings ever organized in an American city. To a Judge, of all officers, such objections ought to be fatal. The question now is whether the men who have denounced him as unfit for the bench are going to vote for him because 144 pot-house politicians at Harrisburg have decided that they need his services.

The answer to this question ought to show whether there is really any hope for Republicanism in Pennsylvania. It may not be feasible to defeat the election of Judge Paxson; but the Reformers who have opposed him so fiercely are bound to vote against him if only that they may record their protest against an immoral transaction. If Reformers are to waste their strength in furious vaporings at caucus and convention, and then fall into line immediately afterwards, to work and lie and cheat for the candidates they have been denouncing as rogues, we may give up all hope of the purification of Pennsylvania until the Republican party is completely destroyed. That State can only be reformed by men who have the courage of their convictions; men who will not satisfy themselves with lamentation and remonstrance over corrupt bargains and disgraceful nominations, but will break from the ranks of their party when it asks them to do an unworthy action, and when it sets up a creature of the notorious Ring and bids them vote for him will answer boldly, No !- and will keep their word. We wait now to see whether the Harrisburg Reformers will bolt the nomination of Judge Paxson. If they do, we shall understand that they mean business.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES. The almanac makers who adhere to the old style of prognostication would be justified in running down the pages devoted to the three months immediately preceding the Fall elections the stereotyped warning, "About this "time look out for outrages in the Southern "States." The supply of this commodity is always equal to the demand; or at least the politicians take care that if the outrages are scarce, the most shall be made of what there are. However quiet the South may be from November to August, between August and November, in the language of the hypochondriacal patriot in the play, "the country is in a 'dreadful state." The Ku-Klux again lift their frightful heads, Rebellion is revived, and Treason must be again made Odious. This is for the benefit of the Republicans, while the Democrats fill the papers with outcries about negro insolence and bewail the fate of negro-ridden commonwealths where Freedom has already shricked herself hoarse.

It cannot be denied that there is some ground

for these soul-scraping appeals for sympathy, for in several of the Southern States there is an unhealthy public sentiment which too often finds vent in bloodshed, and we all know that more than one State is under the domination

of the ignorant and depraved. Besides, there are both whites and blacks whose ill temper and bad consciences keep them in constant apprehension of the conflict of races which they are trying their best to bring on. But all these things are exaggerated for political out. A street fight which, if it occurred in the North, would be summarily quieted by the police and dismissed in a paragraph in the local paper, becomes in the South an affair of national importance, because it can be made to serve party purposes. Militiamen arm and rush to the rescue. The lines are formed for a general engagement, the whole population of a town dividing according to the sympathy of color or political faith; and one faction or the other makes a demand for Federal troops. The Democratic papers adopt one version of the story and the Republican organs another. By the one class the news is made an argument against forcing unpalatable legislation upon the South; with the other it becomes the strongest of arguments in favor of such legislation. Thus political capital is supplied in quality and

quantity to suit; old parties are kept alive,

and old platforms ready to tumble to pieces

are patched to last through another cam-

Attempts have been made thus to turn the recent brawls at Somerville, Tenn., and Austin, Miss., to political account; but we assure our Southern friends of all colors that whoever may have been benefited by bulling the outrage market they have not. The white people of the South should know by this time that while they have the sympathy of the North in every judicious attempt to secure honest government, they lose that sympathy as soon as they abandon this ground and make war not upon dishonesty and ignorance, but upon the Northern resident because of his nativity and the negro because of his color; and they should also begin to perceive that by fighting the Civil Rights bill they are giving it a prominence and importance it would not otherwise attain, and affording its friends the most weighty argument for its passage. The colored men of the South should have learned long ago that lawlessness is not an element of freedom, that the philanthropy of the North which has served them many a good turn is inspired not by their color, but by their helplessness as a race enfeebled and discouraged by centuries of slavery; that while their future is safe in the hands by which they were freed and enfranchised, they are in turn expected to show their fitness for freedom and an ability to take care of themselves; and that it is their duty, as well as to their interest, to win the respect of their white neighbors and keep the peace with them at any reasonable price. We are aware that fire-eaters of each class will recognize the justice of these remarks only in so far as it applies to the other; but the sensible must admit their wisdom, and the discerning will discover that they fairly represent the seber

judgment of the North. As to the War of Races it is a myth; a bogy conjured up by evil imagination or invented by designing rogues. It would be madness for either the Southern Whites or the Southern Blacks to engage in such a warfare. The world knows that whatever either may have suffered, neither race has provocation to wage a war of extermination upon the other. The world would condemn whatever form it might assume. The strong arm of the Government would quell it before it should pass the limits of a single county. In fine, such a war is impossible. Neither whites nor blacks can work upon the sympathies of the North, in their political contests, by representing such mad warfare as imminent. A White Man's Party would be an absurdity in the greater absurdity if not a greater crime; and if voters are thus divided in the South, neither party has any claim upon our sympathies. Movements like that by which Virginia was redeemed and politically regenerated in 1869, and West Virginia a little later, and like that now set on foot by Kershaw and Trescot in South Carolina, must command respect, good wishes, and substantial aid, for they seek good government by fair political combinations, and are founded upon sound statesmanship. But until such movements become the rule rather than the exception we fear there is little hope for en-

during peace and prosperity in the South. MINISTERS AND WOMEN.

One of the oddest phases of the Beecher scandal has been the consternation of a certain class of good pious folks who incessantly have kept up a loud wailing in the marketplace over it, in that it was "a sapping of "the foundations of religion." The reporters have anxiously interviewed clergymen of different sects to know exactly "how great the destruction would be to Christianity," and several divines, we are told, ground their hopes that this injury will not prove irreparable to the good cause on the fact that Beecher did not preach doctrines which they happened to hold orthodox.

Now we can understand how, to any believers to whom a given dogma or formula, or the ways and words of a certain conference, or presbytery, or preacher have come to represent Truth, any failure or crime in these dogmas or men would seem to strike a mortal blow at Truth itself. There is a large class, too, of irreligious men only too glad when a preacher of the Gospel stumbles into the filth to erv out that Christ is fallen and that the mud is on His garments. But decent, secular observers who judge of matters by the rules of common sense and justice have had but one opinion from the beginning about this affair. They hoped and are encouraged by his statement to believe that Mr. Beecher can prove his innocence triumphantly. But suppose he does not. Put the case at its worst-what then? If he falls, and every Christian preacher in the United States should fall with him, what has that to do with the truths taught by Jesus of Nazareth ? Are purity and honesty and courage less real things because these men are cowardly and dishonest and vile? It is either the bigot or the scoffer who confounds the man and the creed, and so "brings dishonor on the Chris-"tian Church." Paul himself held the divine truth given him to teach far apart from himself, an insignificant, weak Jew, and took heed to his words and thoughts "lest having preached to others, he himself become a castaway." That Mr. Beecher has been a great leader, not so much of thought as of action, in this country nobody will deay. His keen insight, his humor, his catholic

of language enabled him to grasp and to present the Christian religion in all its force and tenderness, and to attract people to it as few other men could do. But his insight or humor or eloquence or his daily life did not make the Christian religion one whit more true; and neither if he were guilty could his adultery with Mrs. Tilton cast a single shadow on it. If the Beecher family had been born in Shanghai Mrs. Hooker would have taught ancestral worship instead of Free Love, and effect, and the people are beginning to find it Mr. Beecher have been most eloquent of mandarins; but for that, would Buddhism be less false? If some religious teachers are unduly perplexed in this matter it is high time that even secular newspapers should point out the difference between the saving principle left by Christ in the world and the practice

of those who attempt to preach it. Since the beginning of the world there has been a long succession of scientific men and authors and artists who have tried to study and explain the secrets and beauty of Nature to the world: and we all know that though they live falsely to their own rules, or die one by one, and are left a little heap of corruption or dry bones on her breast, Nature remains the same, calm, unmoved, eternal. But when a man who has been probing into the secrets of the other half of God's creation -the region of spiritual knowledge-shows that he is a poor mortal creature, we stand open-mouthed waiting for the heavens of truth to fall.

Just as unreasonable on the other side is the recent outery denouncing all ministers as a sort of Don Jaanish wolves simply because they wear the sheep's clothing which one man is suspected of abusing. Women are warned against "intimacy or familiarity "with their pastors" as the surest road to ruin. Now, common sense dictates the limits of this relationship as plainly as every other. The pastoral office means nothing if it does not mean advice, encouragement, and help, as well out of the pulpit as in it, to every struggling soul trying to come closer to its Master. Whether the soul be that of a woman or a man should not and will not matter to a pure-minded pastor. There is the "affection 'and intimacy," too, which naturally is felt toward the man who has blessed our marriage, given our children to Christ, or laid our dead in the ground, which ought to subsist in all honor. Unfortunately, however, women of emotional natures, lacking sympathy at home, often bestow on their spiritual guides an effusive personal confidence and regard, which though perfectly pure in itself, is of real benefit to neither one party nor the other. A married woman's difficulties with her husband will only be increased by taking any other man into her confidence, and the morbid longings of younger women for comprehension usually need the cure of work rather than sympathy. In short, as regards secular matters, the clergyman has not as good qualifications for adviser as ordinary men, and the feminine habit of constituting him perpetual confidant and referee, usually places him in a false position, ridiculous if no worse, in the eyes of the world. We know of one instance where the influence of a powerful and earnest Christian clergyman was irreparably injured by the 'intimacies" thrust on him by crowds of silly, admiring women. Such friendships, however pure, are certainly selfish and inexpedient; in fact a certain reticence of both word and feeling invariably renders the sincere regard of woman a stronger help to either friend or pastor.

A few words of advice to people contemplating suicide. In the first place-don't. In the second place, if you insist upon it, take yourself off with as little display and as much regard for other people's feelings as possible. Don't write cruel or mawkish letters which can only wring the hearts of those you leave behind you. Remember that it is not at all an honorable or a heroic thing to take your own life, and that while it may require a certain degree of animal courage, it is courage of the baser sort. Dismiss from your mind all anticipation of the sensa-North; a Black Man's Party would be tion your exit is to create and the talk there will be about it in the newspapers. You will not be here to witness the commotion you make, if there is any, and in the laud where you stand an excellent chance of going there are no newspapers, or if there are any, there is a Poland law perpetually in force. If you persist in going about, tired of life and complaining that nobody loves you, your best way of managing the final catastrophe will be to make it appear that somebody got desperate at your nonsense and drowned you in self-defense, or disposed of you in some way with any convenient fire-arm If you are sincere in your wish to ford the Styx, this will accomplish your purpose, and the effect on the public mind will be much healthier than if you had paid epistolary farewells to all the world and shuffled off after the stereotyped fashion.

> It is rather an absurd thing that there should be a split in the Hd Vermont District and none in the Ist. The people who resent the renomination of Judge Poland have reason for their action, and although they are not likely to defeat him, yet their attitude will be a warning against crowding such men down the throats of honest citizens in the future. But if there ought to be a bolt against Poland in the IId District there is certainly greater reason for having one for Willard in the Ist. Mr. Willard was one of the very best and safest men in the present Congress. He aroused some dissatisfaction in his district by not insisting rigorously on the application of the Civil Service rules when a newspaper editor wanted a post-office, and he doubtless damaged himself still more by relying on his general record and failing to take care of the primaries. All the jobbers and, in particular, a former Congressman, now turned lobbyist, were dead against him, and although he had plenty of force it was not organized, and in the Convention proved powerless against the thoroughly organized and determined efforts of his interested opponents It is the old, old story. If the best men will not make a vigorous personal effort to secure good candidates they may be sure that the other sort will.

> It appears to be the conviction of the novelists. that the more careless you are of a woman's feelings the better she likes you. But it isn't safe to trust to that rule in real life. It was especially unsafe for a young Australian, who lately becoming engaged to a charming lassie in the up-country took her by stage down to Melbourne, where the wedding ceremony was to be performed. He had perhaps been reading "Jane Eyre;" at any rate, he put the young lady inside with the other passengers, while he sat on the box with the driver all the way down, and smoked conversational and reflective pipes, and thought how perfectly he was disciplining his fiancée. Consequence was that the fair maid, struck by the mental abilities and graceful attentions of another gentleman, who was also one of the inside passengers, straightway married No. 2 upon her arrival at Melbourne. Life is a little uncertain, sometimes.

Children everywhere, old and young, will be reoiced to hear from Every Saturday that Hans Christian Andersen, the children's friend, has been re stored to health. In a letter dated July 24 he says 'I am again, God be praised, almost well and in my old good spirits. Every day I gain in strength. For eight long months I was, as you know, very sick, and it was doubtful if I could live; but now I am quite another man. The fresh country life, the warm sunshine, and the kind care and sympathy human sympathy, and his wonderful resources given to me have been my best medicine." His lit-

erary labors have thus been interrupted for a coniderable period, and, like most men who have chafed under enforced idleness, he is eager to resum work. He announces his intention of speedily writing more stories, for which all Young America, if not all Young Europe, will keep a sharp lookout.

THE WAGNER CONCERT.

Last night at the Central Park Garden was levoted entirely to Wagner, and if we are not mistaken it is the first time we have had a programme in this city ade up exclusively of what is called the Music of the Three or four years ago the most enthusiastic Fature. dmirer of the author of "Tannhäuser" and "Tristan" would not have ventured upon such a bold experiment. Last night there was such a crowd of listeners that the whole city seemed to be flocking to Fifty-ninth-st. The first part of the concert was devoted to "Lobengrin." the second to the "Walkure" and the "Meistersinger," and the third to "Tannhäuser." There was nothing new in these, selections, but they embraced, as all attend auts at the Garden Concerts know, several of the most brilliant, most valuable, and most perennially popular arrangements in Mr. Thomas's rich collection. nd they display also the inexhaustible variety of Wagner's genius. It would have been difficult to make a more interesting programme.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher passed through oncord yesterday on his way to the Wnite Mountains. The Rev. Leighton Coleman of Toledo has eclined the Presidency of Lehigh University at Both-shem, Penn.

Minister Washburne, Consul-General A. T. A. Torbert, and Consul John A. Bridgiand are all so-ourning at Havre.

Gen. Benj. R. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Department, is absent on a short trip in Northern New-York.

Miss Heilbron, the young pianist, played for Gen. Grant on Wednesday at a musical party at Mr. seligman's Long Branch cottage. M. Ernest Renan has written a new book,

riving an account of the scientific researches in Syria in 860-61, during the sojourn of the French army. President Grant will be the guest of the Rev. Dr. Tiffany at Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, where

he is expected to arrive next Tuesday. The President will not visit the White Mountains. The Emperors of Austria and Germany, the Czar of Russia and the King of Italy, condoled, through heir ambassadors, with the Rothschild family on the leath of Baron Anselm Rothschild.

H. D. Jencken, a British lawyer, has underaken the duties of General Secretary of the Association for the Reform and Codification of International Law, which is to meet at Geneva on the 7th of next month.

Mr. Edward V. Valentine, the Richmond

suiptor, has returned from Vermont with a block of pure white marble, from which he will fashion a recumbent figure of Gen. Robert E. Lee to be placed of unbent figure of Ge is tomb at Lexington. Mr. Seebohm, one of the chief photographers of the Transit of Venus Expedition on board the United

States steamer Swatara, was left at Bahia, Brazil, July 14, being unable to continue the voyage on account of protracted sea-sickness. A Toronto dispatch says that Prof. Daniel Wilson, Mrs. C. S. Wood, and Goldwin Smith have been elected to represent respectively the High School Teachers, the Inspectors, and the Public School Teachers in the Council of Public Instructors.

The Rev. Philip Gurdon of the Church of England, who died recently, held four benefices for over 40 years, all of which were "family livings." His income therefrom was about \$6,000 a year, and his par-ishioners numbered about 1,000 in all.

The Municipal Council of Copenhagen has oted a grant of 6,000 rigs dalers to be applied to the erection of a statue of Thorwaldsen, the Danish sculp-tor of Icelandic descent. The statue is to be creeted at Royklavik in commemoration of the Icelandic millen-

POLITICAL NOTES.

A card, signed by ex-Gov. John M. Palmer and several representative Germans in Illinois, has been

The Executive Committee appointed by the National Convention held at Cincinnati in 1870, to consider the question of the removal of the National Capital, has called a National Convention at Louisville on

A dispatch from Memphis says the nomination of Judge James D. Porter for Governor by the Tennessee Democratic Convention, on Wednesday, meets with the general approbation of the Conservatives and

John B. Cochran, the Independent Republican candidate for Clerk of the Kentucky Court of Appeals at the recent election, has served upon Capt. Thomas C. Jones, the Democratic nominee and succe ful candidate, a notice of his intention to contest the election. The contest will be based upon Capt. Jones's acceptance, in 1869, of a challenge to fight a duel.

The Buffalo Express warns the Republicans inate good candidates, but "every plank in the platform must be formed of such solid material as will give fout the ring of pure republican sentiment." "The prospects of a decisive victory for the Republican party," it says, "are favorable, but a hard fight is the price to be paid for a certain triumph."

The Philadelphia Press and Inquirer both approve the Republican State ticket nominated at Har isburg. Of the platform The Press says; "It expresse the sentiment of the Republican party of Pennsylvania. There is no halting, irresoluteness of purpose, no faint heartedness of action or expression. The Inquirer proounces it "a declaration of principles which ommand the hearty assent of all patriotic people

The Illinois Opposition call for a State Convention on the 26th inst., says The Chicago Times, " has made plain to the popular understanding the legitimate and illegitimate uses of political parties as no other The Times thinks that it can be set down as a foregon conclusion that the Convention will reaffirm the pur-poses of the call and reject every scheme of compromise with the inflationists.

W. H. Tefft of Washington County has been issuing circulars soliciting the aid of his party friends in securing the nomination for Assemblyman on the Republican ticket. After giving reasons why he anght to be nominated, he closes his circular as follows But my opinion is that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office, and I therefore submit the matter to the consideration of the people and shall take no other steps to secure a nomination. Their interest in the matter is much greater than the personal interest of

The Trenton True American, in speaking of the contest for the Governorship of New-Jersey, says there now seems to be no room for doubt "that ex-Congressman Geo. A. Halsey did write a letter withrawing from the field, for publication in a leading Republican paper in the eastern part of the State, but that its publication was suppressed until such influences could be brought to bear upon Mr. Halsey as to induce him to reconsider his decision." From this, it says, should politicians draw the conclusion that "the Re-publicans have abandoned all serious hopes of carrying the State this Fall."

The Poughkeepsie News, which is owned by and reflects the views of the Hon. John O. Whitehouse the Liberal Republican member from the XIIIth Congressional District, says: "If anybody assumes that a listinctively Liberal ticket can this Fall, in the absance of some gross and unanticipated error upon the part of the Democratic-Liberal party, make more than a faint mark upon the political surface, we believe he is mistaken-radically so." The News urges united action on the part of the Democrats and Liberals in the coming on the part of the Democrats and Liberals in the coming campaign, if those who hold the doctrines set forth in the Liberal call do not wish "to sacrifice every hope and chance of any kood result." The Albany Argus ap-proves these suggestions, and says they "are made in the right direction, and breathe the right spirit."

The revival of the repudiation speech made n 1868 by Sanford E. Church, now Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the report that he was a possible candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, have subjected him to a great deal of criticism on the part of the Republican newspapers of the State. The Albany Argus says that as he " is not a candidate before present at least," the attacks upon him " only show the straits to which the apologists of Grant and Butler, and Richardson and Cameron, the army of Crédit Mobilierites, Salary Grabbers, and Sanborn Contract thieves are reduced." The Rochester Union and Advertiser of yeserday, in an article on the Governorship and the Democratic candidacy, speaks favorably of Judge Church, and says: "If he were to intimate a willingness to accept, there is no doubt that he would receive a unanimous nomination by acclamation from the Convention. But many of his friends think that he ought not at present to be taken from the bench of the Court of Appeals, where, as Chief Judge, he presides with a dignity and distinguished ability that rank him among the foremost jurists of the land; and he declines in the most positive terms. He must therefore be regarded as not in the list from which the obvice is to belimade."

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

SENATOR THURMAN'S POLITICAL VIEWS.

CRITICISM ON THE NEW OHIO CONSTITUTION-THE COMING ELECTION IN OHIO-AN OPINION REGARD-ING THE COMPLEXION OF THE NEXT CONGRESS -GENERAL GRANT'S FRIENDS WORKING TO SE CURE HIS NOMINATION FOR A THIRD TERM. [BY TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Aug. 20 .- Senator Thurman of

Ohio is still in town. In conversation to-day he said he

had never entertained strong hopes that the Constitu-

tion would be adopted by the people. There were some

features in it of benefit to the State, while it contained

others of the merest demagoguery. The effects of this Constitution, if adopted, could be summed up in a few

words. It opened the door to excessive taxation, and

unnecessarily oppressed the people in that particular. At this time, measures creating additional burdens on the people are unpopular and will not be borne volun tarily. The provisions in the Constitution providing for minority representation were applicable to only two counties. This unjust discrimination was ap-parent, as it was intended to work against the Democratic party in the State. Alluding to the coming political contest in Ohio, Judge Thurman had but one opinion, and that was, that the State would be carried by the Democrats by a handsome majority. In reference to the complexion of the next Congress, it was hard to arrive at a definite conclusion. This much was certain: The Radicals were moving every power and making the strongest fight possible to secure the lower House of the National Legislature, well knowing, as they do, that the independent candidates and political movements springing up all over the country may possibly result in throwing the question of the next Presi-dency into the House of Representatives for that body to decide. In reference to the prospects of a third party movement, there were no sure conclusions to be arrived at, as it was impossible to tell what the great issues in the West, the Granger movements, &c., may result in. In reference to the subject of a Presidential third term for Gen. Grant, Judge Thurman believed that Gen. Grant was a candidate for another term. He was working for the nomination at the bands of the Republican party. The Senator remarked that he had been told within a few days, and it had been told to others beside himself, by an intimate friend of President Grant, that the latter had said that he had no idea of running again for the Presidency. The Senator thought differently, however, and in a speech of his at Columbus ome time ago he had asserted that it was Grant's intention to be a candidate for a third time, and he had reiterated this since, and had never seen anything to convince him that the prediction was not correct. On

nuch he might be a candidate again. THE RESULTS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION.

be contrary, the friends of Gen. Grant were working

strenuously to secure the nomination for him again; and he had never interposeed any objection to

their efforts in that direction. The silence of Gen. Grant

n this matter, foreshadowed beyond a doubt, his will-

ingness to stand before the people again for the third

ime as a candidate. If he did not desire the nomina-

tion again, why did he not come out and declare his un-

willingness to serve a third term; put a stop to the

forts of his Radical friends, and silence the agitation

of this third term movement! Mr. Thurman's reply to

the question, as to his opinion of Vice President Wilson's

statement, that Gen. Grant was not a candidate for a

third term, was, that it looked as if Wilson feared very

VIEWS OF SENATOR SCOTT AND EX-REPRESENTATIVE DONLEY-PENNSYLVANIA FIRMLY OPPOSED TO THE THIRD TERM MOVEMENT-DOUBT AS TO WHAT THE CONVENTION MEANT BY THE HABT-RANFT RESOLUTION.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Aug. 20 .- Senator Scott and

x-Representative Donley of Pennsylvania arrived here to-day from the State Convention at Harrisburg. Both seem satisfied with the action of the Convention, and when a friend suggested to them that, evidently, Pennsylvania was opposed to the third term business, they both answered unhesitatingly that such was the fact. Senator Scott said that so far as that State was concerned there was nobody within its borders to his knowledge who was in favor of any third term nonsense. He does not think there is any possibility of any erious consideration of a third term from any quarter. He recently saw the President, but he was very silent and uncommunicative on the subject. Scott thought it would be difficult tell what Pennsylvania does mean on the Presidential question from the action of the Convention or the general developments within it. It is doubtful what the Convention meant and whether it had a preference; whether, in reality, it supported Hartranft o show its opposition to the third term croakings, or because it really preferred that gentleman for the next Presidency; or whether the mention of his name was to serve notice on Speaker Blaine that he was no longer to claim to carry that State in his hand. As for Senator scott's redicction, he had little news to communicate. He said he was paying very little attention to the matter, and was disposed to allow the people of the State to judge of his course and decide as to his position ECHOES FROM THE HARRISBURG CONVENTION-DIS-

SATISFACTION WITH THE TICKET-PREDICTIONS OF ITS DEFEAT-HOW THE RING SUCCEEDED-THE INTENT AND PURPOSE OF THE HARTRANFT RESOLUTION. -ROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20 .- Among the delegates to the Harrisburg Convention was a considerable ody of respectable, honest, and patriotic men who felt that the Republican party had fallen of late into the hands of bad men, and had been led into evil ways. They believed that something ought to be done to get rid of tricksters and thieves, and that the time had come when something could be accomplished in that direction. They numbered over 100 men, but were without much organization or talent for organization. With the popular sentiment, which they knew was behind them, however, they resolved to make an effort, and hoped they might win adherents enough to control the Convention. They found the Philadelphia Ring on hand in force, determined to bring about the nomination to the Supreme Bench of a friend and favorite of their own, Judge Paxson, of the Common Pleas of this city. Here, the Reformers thought. was the opportunity for making a fight. Paxson had no claims upon the high office, there was no popular demand for his nomination, and his sole strength was in the support of a Ring whose name was synonymous with all that was corrupt and unscrupulous in politics. To the Reformers the Paxson movement was the empodiment of all dangerous and deplorable facts and tendencies in the Republican party. They made the best fight they could against it, but they were outgeneraled, outmaneuvered, and outwitted at every stage of the

The Allegheny County delegation coalesced at the start with the Ring forces from motives of natural affin-ity it would seem, as they had nothing to gain by such course. The State House Ring, always hand in love with the Bhiladelphia politicians, aided the Parson movement, and picked up a number of county delegates. Then an alliance was made with a body of men rom the interior, who cared nothing about the Judgeship, but wanted to nominate Olmstead of Potter County for Lieutenant-Governor. This alliance gave the Ring control of the Convention, and slate made up by Mann, Kemble, and Bingham, in conjunction with the Harrisburg officeholders, was nominated from beginning to end. The Reformers went home greatly chagrined at the result. At the hotels and on the trains the opinion generally expressed by them was that with such a ticket it would be impossible to arouse any popular interest in the canvass, and that there was danger that the State would go Democratic by default. All agreed that the party traces hang very loosely now, and that voters are ready to step over them on slight provocation. Some of the more independent among these delegates said that the sime would soon come when an open revolt in the form of a third party movement would have to be recorted to as the only means of breaking down Ring domination; but they did not believe there was enough at stake in the State election believe there was enough at stake in the State election this Fail for such a movement to gather force. There must be something more at issue than a few minor State offices, they thought, to raily the people around a standard of revoit. A number of delegates declared that Oimstead ought to be beaten at the polis as a punishment for his alliance with the Ring, and they would not be sorry to see it done. The leaders of the successful faction were confident that the discontent with the ticket would not last until election day. They predicted a quiet canvass, and a Republican victory by a majority of about 20,000, nearly all of which, they said, would be furnished by Philadelphia.

The only thing in the proceedings of the Convention not cut and dried beforehand was the remarkable resolution putting Gov. Hartranft forward as a candidate for the Presidency in 1876. The original intention was to approve his Administration of the executive office strongly, and that was all; but a few shrewd men thought they saw a capital opportunity for pricking the third term bubble, and as there were no Federal office holders on the Committee on Resolutions, they carried their point there, and stagwards got a much